

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
White House Special Files Collection
Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
17	13	09/25/1968	Report	The Role of the Securities Industry in the National Economy. 3 pgs. 4 duplicates not scanned.
17	13	n.d.	Report	UPI-79. Transcript of a statement by Senator Thomas McIntyre about Nixon. 1 pg.
17	13	10/11/1968	Newspaper	"Nixon Worries Wall Streeters" in the Washington Star. 1 pg. Not scanned.
17	13	10/11/1968	Report	The Nixon-Wall Street Affair- Part Two in the Congressional Record- Senate. 1 pg.
17	13	10/18/1968	Newspaper	"Nixon's 2 1/2 Problems" in Time. 1 pg.
17	13	09/11/1968	Memo	Handwritten notes. 1 pg.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
17	13	10/28/1968	Newspaper	"Humphrey Tells Securities Men They Will Prosper With Nation" by Eileen Shanahan in the New York Times. 1 pg. Not scanned.
17	13	10/07/1968	Newspaper	Page from the Evening Star. 1 pg. Not scanned.
17	13	10/01/1968	Newspaper	"Nixon Promises to Relax US Policy on Securities" by Eileen Shanahan in the New York Times. 2 pgs. Not scanned.
17	13	10/08/1968	Memo	Memo from Alan Greenspan to Chuck Colson. RE: UPI RN Press Conference in Washinton of Securities Remarks. 1 pg.
17	13	10/08/1968	Memo	Mmeo to Chuck from J. 2 pgs including attachment.
17	13	10/03/1968	Report	Press release concerning "Watchdog of the Treasury" awards. 1 pg.
17	13	01/26/1968	Newspaper	"Rating your Congressman" by Arlen Large in the Wall Street Journal. 2 pgs. Not scanned.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
17	13	11/22/1968	Report	Nonparty Groups Rate Each Senator. 11 pgs.
17	13	12/12/1968	Letter	Letter from Roger Zion from John Mason. 10 pgs including attachments. Newspapers not scanned.
17	13	10/10/1968	Report	The Pollution Problem by J.M. Stepp and H.H. Macaulay. 67 pgs. Only cover scanned.

Statement by Richard M. Nixon
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York
September 25, 1968

THE ROLE OF THE SECURITIES
INDUSTRY IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Today, one out of every eight Americans owns shares of mutual funds or common stocks in American industry. Directly, and indirectly, one hundred million Americans benefit from stock investments by way of pension plans or insurance policies. This broad base of individual ownership of American industry is the foundation of our free economy.

The fantastic growth of our securities industry and the dramatic increase in public participation has over-burdened our Nation's stock exchanges, and raised questions about the impact of institutional investing on the market and on our economy, and the effectiveness of existing law in providing full and adequate protection for the investor.

These are sophisticated, complex questions. The reaction of this administration to these new challenges, however, has been simply to trot out the same tired old "cure-alls" of the Democratic party, that is more heavy-handed bureaucratic regulatory schemes.

What is needed - and it will be a first priority of my administration -- is an independent, comprehensive, economic study of the role of financial institutions in our economy, the relationship of financial institutions to our nation's growth, the requirements for investor protection and the inter-relationship of all financial institutions. Such a study is imperative before steps are taken which might seriously impair the nation's ability to continue to raise the capital needed for its future economic growth.

During the past Congress, a joint resolution was adopted authorizing

a Securities and Exchange Commission study which would involve some of these issues. Even before the study could be initiated, however, the Justice Department and the SEC advanced proposals designed to alter the basic character of the securities market, involving drastic changes in the stock exchange rate structure and altering the economic relationships of brokerage firms, institutional investors and individual investors. Tragically, those who would suffer most are the small broker dealers, the small independent businessmen.

The Administration has further sought wide sweeping new regulatory powers over the mutual fund industry, which powers would be tantamount to "rate fixing" in a highly competitive industry. Agencies of the administration have sought, sometimes with, but more often without legislative authority, to establish bureaucratic domination over the competitive relationship and everyday activities of banks, savings institutions, insurance companies and institutional investors.

The actions of this Administration have been characterized by a legalistic and bureaucratic approach rather than one sensitive to the needs of our free economic system. Another priority of my administration, and an important plank in the Republican platform, is a thorough and long overdue study of the Executive Department by an independent commission patterned after the Hoover Commission. One of the major items on the agenda of that commission must be a determination of the proper role which those agencies now regulating our economic institutions are to play in insuring our nation's economic stability and growth.

The free and healthy operation of the market is of utmost importance to the investor; to the nation, the orderly growth of the industry and its ability to attract new investment provides the flow of capital essential to our

Nation's economic well-being and expansion.

Our securities laws were designed to protect the investor by insisting upon full and complete disclosure. This has been the order of the day since the Securities Act of the 30's were written. I believe in the full enforcement of the securities law to assure absolute protection for the investor; abuses of laws should be vigorously prosecuted. I believe furthermore that the Federal Government should be continually sensitive to the needs for improvement in these laws to assure investor protection. The philosophy of this Administration, however, has been that disclosure alone is not enough and that the government can make decisions for the investor better than he can make them for himself. This philosophy I reject.

By its actions, my administration will evidence its faith in the American investor and in the strength and viability of American financial institutions so essential to the success of our free economy.

UPI-79

NIXON-SECURITIES)

WASHINGTON--SEN. THOMAS J. MCINTYRE, D-N.H., TODAY ACCUSED RICHARD NIXON OF "A BLATANT CATERING TO SPECIAL INTERESTS" IN PROMISING LESS STRINGENT CONTROLS ON THE SECURITIES INDUSTRY.

IN A STATEMENT, MCINTYRE SAID THE GOP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE'S "SECRET" MEMO TO THE INDUSTRY RAISED QUESTIONS ABOUT NIXON'S "BASIC HONESTY AND INTEGRITY" AND SHOWED "AN ABYSMAL LACK OF KNOWLEDGE."

THE SENATOR PRAISED NEW YORK TIMES REPORTER EILEEN SHANAHAN FOR UNCOVERING THE MEMO TO WALL STREET. A NIXON SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC PREVIOUSLY BECAUSE IT INVOLVED A "NARROW POLICY AREA."

"I DON'T THINK IT IS A VERY NARROW POLICY AREA WHEN IT INVOLVES THE HARD-EARNED SAVINGS OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS AND WHEN IT INVOLVES A SECTOR OF OUR ECONOMY AMOUNTING TO HUNDREDS OF BILLIONS OF DOLLARS," MCINTYRE SAID.

"MR. NIXON HAS CLEARLY IMPLIED, IF ELECTED, HE WOULD SEE TO IT THAT THE LAWS FOR PROTECTION OF INVESTORS WOULD BE RELAXED FOR THE BENEFIT OF WALL STREET CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

"MR. NIXON TURNED HIS BACK UPON THE REFORMS IN SECURITIES REGULATION INITIATED BY THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION AND HAS COMPLETELY IGNORED THE NEEDS OF THE 25 MILLION AMERICANS WHO OWN SHARES OF MUTUAL FUNDS OR COMMON STOCKS.

"WHAT HE HAS DONE HAS BEEN TO UNDERMINE THE EFFORTS OF BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS TO BRING FURTHER LAW AND ORDER TO THE SECURITIES MARKETS."

10/3--VJ116PED

warmth, we shall sorely miss Tom KUCH-EL in the U.S. Senate. But I am confident that in the years ahead, he will continue to serve his Nation with great distinction, and that here in Washington we shall continue to listen whenever and wherever he speaks.

THE NIXON-WALL STREET AFFAIR—PART TWO

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. President, last week I informed the Senate of the secret promises which the Republican nominee for President had made to certain campaign contributors on Wall Street that, if elected, he would see to it that the securities laws which were enacted for the protection of small investors would not be enforced.

As a result of the national outcry which arose following the publication of Mr. Nixon's secret memorandum, his campaign headquarters took the unusual step of disassociating itself from the memorandum—even though it bore Mr. Nixon's own signature.

According to Nixon headquarters, the statement had not been prepared by the candidate's own economic advisers, but rather by a "key issues committee" which presumably operated independently from the candidate himself.

This reaction came as no great surprise to those of us who have been following the campaign. The entire thrust of the Nixon campaign seems to be—avoid any commitment on policy positions in public. Fudge the issues. Slip and slide away from the difficult questions. And above all—do not take any firm public stand.

The publication of Mr. Nixon's secret memorandum obviously threatened to violate this basic theme of his campaign. So, as I have stated, it was really no great surprise when the Nixon camp promptly disassociated itself from the specific stands taken in the secret letter.

This morning the Wall Street Journal came up with an interesting addition to the growing scandal. It has now been discovered that the "key issues committee," the one which Nixon campaign headquarters says prepared the secret letter to Wall Street, has a staff—a committee counsel. And the counsel to this committee—which promised that Mr. Nixon would take a relaxed view of protection for investors—is Charles Colson, Esq., of Washington, D.C.

I happen to know Mr. Colson, and I have a high regard for his legal abilities. I have had the chance to see his legal skills at work, most often, in fact, as a lobbyist for many of the largest mutual funds in Wall Street.

Indeed, while the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency was considering the mutual fund investors protection legislation this year, Mr. Colson was often in my office with all sorts of ingenious proposals on behalf of his clients to legitimize the undue extraction of money from widows, orphans, and others who are sometimes the beneficiaries of hastily considered estate plans relying upon mutual fund shares. Fortunately for the public, all of these proposals were rejected by the committee.

I think it most interesting that Mr. Nixon's policies on securities regulation, which are not Mr. Nixon's but some separate committee's, were presumably written by a committee having as counsel a lobbyist for giant mutual funds. Once again, Mr. Nixon's actions have raised the ugly spectre of government by favoritism, of secret deals with lobbyists to the harm of the public, of casting aside the interests of small investors in favor of the need of wealthy special interests.

I could not finish this statement without indicating to the Senate my sense of bewilderment at the latest piece of fantasy surrounding the entire Nixon-Wall Street affair. For after the discovery, thanks to sound investigative reporting by the Wall Street Journal, that counsel to the "key issues committee" was Mr. Colson, Mr. Colson denied that he had played an "active" role in preparing the policy memorandum.

And so the pattern continues. Mr. Nixon wrote a secret letter. When the secret letter was made public, Mr. Nixon denied that he had written the letter. He said it was written by a committee.

The committee had a secret counsel. When that secret was made public, the counsel denied that he had written the letter and so it goes.

Once again, the Nixon camp is busily engaged in the denials, coverups, and other signs of guilt over getting caught with a hand in the cookie jar.

The Nixon-Wall Street affair is just one more reason why Mr. Nixon should work up his courage and agree to meet his opponent in open, public debate with open, public statements. Only through debate will Mr. Nixon finally be forced to take a definite stand on the issues. Only that way will he be unable to hide behind a smokescreen of secret letters, committees, and secret lobbyist staffs.

I might point out in closing that the last time that Mr. Nixon engaged in open, public debate with his opponent and permitted the American people to learn what his position on the issues was, he lost. The lesson of the past is clear to me. Perhaps it is all too clear to Mr. Nixon's staff as well.

REVISION OF CIRCULAR A-76 BY BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, it has come to my attention that the Bureau of the Budget is currently considering a revision of circular A-76, its policy directive which sets forth the basic national policy of relying upon the private sector to supply, wherever possible, the Government's requirements for products and services.

The scope of the Bureau's review at this point of time appears limited to the Government's procurement policies in connection with the provision of support services by the private sector to the Government. It has been estimated that more than \$8 billion of support services are provided to the Government annually, pursuant to contract, by private firms. I am bringing this matter to the attention of my colleagues because of the importance of this proposed revision,

and because of the broader implications which it might have on our national policy as it concerns products as well as services.

I have some personal familiarity with this issue because the Senate Committee on Government Operations held detailed hearings in the first session of the 90th Congress on the question of "Government Policy and Practice with Respect to Contracts for Technical Services." Our committee issued a staff status report on those hearings on May 17, 1968.

The hearings demonstrated the need for clear and unambiguous cost standards so that the Government can determine whether it is less expensive to procure certain services and products from the private sector rather than from in-house sources. The testimony and exhibits made clear to me that the present standards of circular A-76 were inadequate to provide sufficient guidance and insure fair and objective cost comparisons.

Because of the deep concern I have that both private contractors and civil servants be treated fairly and impartially and because of the need to develop objective cost comparison standards to insure that the taxpayer gets the best bargain for his tax dollar, it is imperative that any necessary changes in circular A-76 be made only after the most careful deliberation and consideration. Therefore, I have asked the appropriate officials of the Bureau of the Budget to consult with members of my staff prior to the implementation of any of the revisions of circular A-76 recommended by the House committee. I ask unanimous consent that my letter of October 1, 1968, to Phillip S. Hughes, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget, printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

Mr. PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HUGHES: You will recall that the Senate Committee on Government Operations held hearings on March 22, April 1, 14, and 17, 1967, on the subject of "Government Policy and Practice with Respect to Contracts for Technical Services." On May 1, 1968, the Committee published a status report prepared by the Committee staff. The Report reflected the concern of many of those who heard and studied the hearing record. The Report indicated that "the hearings reveal an urgent need for a reexamination, revision, and clarification of Government policies and procedures in this field in order to provide clear and unambiguous guidelines for both Government agencies and industry." (p. 4) Specifically, the staff Report noted that "there is a clear need for substantial improvement in the comparative cost analysis criteria as set forth in BOB Circular A-76, as revised, and in DOD directives and instructions implementing the Circular." (p. 1)

It has come to our attention that the Committee on Government Operations recently issued a Report entitled "Costs for Support Service Cost Comparisons" which has made a number of recommendations for the revision of Circular A-76. We understand these recommendations currently are under study and review by the Bureau of the Budget. These recommendations are

NIXON'S 2½ PROBLEMS

AT the outset of his campaign for the presidency, Richard Nixon adopted an aloof, efficient style that was designed to fulfill a double objective: he wanted to show himself to the nation as a cool, controlled figure, and he wanted to avoid the sort of major mistake that can lose an election. From New Hampshire through the convention and well into the campaign, the tactic has worked well. There have been no irretrievable blunders. Yet Nixon has made some moves that may prove to be mistakes—or that, at least, his opponents can exploit as mistakes. There is no sign, so far, that they are anywhere near important enough to destroy Nixon's commanding lead, but they are giving Hubert Humphrey his first real opportunity to try to build a cumulative attack on his Republican rival.

The TV Issue. Nixon's most recent problem is his evasion of a national television debate. That evasion has already begun damaging his image. In refusing to debate, Nixon is heeding the traditional wisdom—that as the front runner he would risk losing more than he could possibly gain. He is also recalling his unhappy experience in 1960. Yet the fact is that Humphrey would be a far less appealing figure on TV than was Jack Kennedy. In addition, Nixon's opponents can needle him, if he persists in vetoing a debate, by asking what he is afraid of.

Last week Senate Republicans led by Minority Leader Everett Dirksen combined to shield Nixon from a TV debate by killing a bill, already passed by the House, that would have cleared the way for the encounter by temporarily suspending FCC equal-time regulations. Dirksen pointed out that Senate Democrats, including Hubert Humphrey, had opposed a similar bill four years ago to permit debates between Lyndon Johnson and Barry Goldwater—and had done so for the same tactical reasons. Dirksen might also have noted that when Humphrey was in the lead during contention for the Democratic nomination, he steadfastly refused to tangle with Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy in a debate.

In some desperation, Humphrey even offered to finance an hour's television debate. Nixon put out the word that the maneuver was just a gimmick and "the issue is closed." He explained that he was reluctant to debate Humphrey solely because George Wallace would legally have a right to share the platform, and he did not want to give the Alabama racist a boost. It remains a question, however, whether Wallace would have a right to appear if another candidate paid for the air time. Still, a great many voters believe that Nixon should debate this year, just as Johnson should have debated in 1964, and Humphrey last spring.

For the first time, Nixon was encountering serious heckling last week,

and much of it dwelt on his refusal to debate. In Akron, he cut short his speech by ten minutes after well-organized demonstrators in the balcony reduced his rally to a shambles. The hecklers, mainly students, shouted "Debate! Debate! Why don't you debate?" Elsewhere, they toted signs condemning DOUBLETALK or demanding SPECIFICS, NOT GENERALITIES.

The Agnew Issue. Nixon's most basic error may well turn out to be his selection of Spiro Agnew as a running mate. At Miami Beach, he effusively praised the Maryland Governor's "courage, character and intellect." Yet it was transparent that Agnew was chosen in large part because he was acceptable to



"I THINK WE'VE FINALLY GOT THE FLOW REGULATED, SPIRO"

South Carolina's Strom Thurmond and others in the party's Southern wing. Nixon spoke earnestly of Agnew's campaigning talents and called him "a statesman" who was amply qualified to take over as President.

Given the chance to choose again, Nixon might decide differently—although he would never admit as much. Agnew has proved something of an embarrassment as a campaigner. His "handlers" from the Nixon staff are relieved that there have been no missteps of the "fat Jap" or "Polack" variety for a few weeks. He has long since repented having called Humphrey "soft on Communism." But lately his political prose has acquired an almost Wallaceite ring. In Jacksonville last week he told a rally: "When little old ladies have to wear tennis shoes so they can outleg the criminals on city streets, there's something wrong. When arson and larceny and the murder of law-enforcement officials become stylish forms of dissent in the country, then there's something very wrong with what's going on."

Hubert Humphrey, of course, has

passed up no opportunity to razz Agnew about any of his gaffes and to remind voters of how close he would be to the presidency in the event of a G.O.P. victory. "Think," Humphrey demanded of audiences last week. "President Agnew and President LeMay!"

The Wall Street Issue. Another error—perhaps only half an error—was the Nixon camp's mailing of some 3,000 personal letters to members of the securities industry, suggesting that a Nixon Administration would soften Government policing of its practices and reverse the Johnson Administration's "heavy-handed bureaucratic regulatory schemes." Since most securities men were fairly certain that a G.O.P. President would favor less Government regulation anyhow, it was hardly necessary for the candidate to spell out his position.

It was another opening that Humphrey quickly exploited—particularly because of the image it conveyed of the Republican Party as the representative of Wall Street fat cats. "Mr. Nixon," he said, "would encourage those same speculative excesses that once before plunged this country into chaotic depression and brought vast losses to investors." In general, Humphrey worked hard to stress the traditional bread-and-butter issue, trying to revive past fears that a Republican Administration would "take it away." But Nov. 5 is probably too close for any of this to hurt Nixon appreciably. For one thing, it became clear that Hubert Humphrey's manful efforts to create a semblance of unity in the Democratic Party had failed in at least one notable instance. Minnesota's Senator Eugene McCarthy demanded that, in exchange for his backing, Humphrey promise to support a change of government in Saigon, reform the draft and overhaul Democratic Party machinery. Replied Humphrey: "I am not prone to start meeting conditions." While Lyndon Johnson made his first formal speech on the Vice President's behalf during the week, he was all but overshadowed once again by his party's dissenters. In California, Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh charged that his fellow Democrats in Washington had accomplished little during the past four years except deceive the public about the Viet Nam war.

Nixon, by contrast, found cause for cheer in the polls. A Harris sampling asking which candidate would inspire the most confidence as President gave Nixon 40%, Humphrey 28%, Wallace 14%. Surveys by the New York Times and the Christian Science Monitor showed Nixon the easy winner, with Wallace second and Humphrey third in probable electoral votes. When he heard the tally of the latest Gallup poll (Nixon 44%, Humphrey 29%, Wallace 20%), the Republican candidate bounded to the back of his campaign plane for an ebullient chat with reporters, felt so uncharacteristically talkative that he returned twice more during the flight.

Chuck Olson AFGE, F16
Re Disaffected Labor

groups. Local Cincinnati

Postal Clerks tell me

there are over 500

Labor Management

Agreements submitted

to Washington for

approval - Being

stalled by P.M.

General -

To check?

Bob
Tapp

9/11/68

R. Tapp

JGT WASH

RN NY
SENDING MESSAGE
GA

SEC

OCTOBER 8, 1968

RN NYC

TO: CHUCK COLSON

FROM: ALAN GREENSPAN

RE: UPI RN PRESS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON OF SECURITIES REMARKS

Q) MR. NIXON, THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE SPACE AND CONJECTURE IN THE FINANCIAL SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES YESTERDAY CONCERNING YOUR LETTER INVOLVING THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION. MAY I ASK, DID YOU PERSONALLY AUTHOR THAT LETTER?

A) THE LETTER REFERRED TO WAS ONE THAT WAS PREPARED BY WHAT IS CALLED MY KEY ISSUES COMMITTEE, A VERY BROADLY BASED COMMITTEE, INCIDENTALLY, THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA WAS ON IT, GOVERNOR SHAFER. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER HE WAS PRESENT AT THE TIME THIS PARTICULAR ITEM WAS DEVELOPED.

THE KEY ISSUES COMMITTEE TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION SCORES OF ISSUES--NOT ONLY GIVES ME RECOMMENDATIONS ON THESE, WHAT WE CALL THE BIG PROBLEMS, VIETNAM AND CRIME, LAW AND ORDER AND ALL THAT KIND OF THING, BUT ALSO TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE MANY SCORES OF REQUESTS THAT A CANDIDATE GETS TO COMMENT ON SPECIFIC ISSUES, THIS WAS ONE OF THEM.

AND AS FAR AS THIS PARTICULAR LETTER WAS CONCERNED, IT REPRESENTS MY GENERAL PHILOSOPHY. I TAKE A DIM VIEW OF TOO MUCH FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN THE FREE MARKET, WHETHER IT'S IN THE MARKET IN WALL STREET OR IN THE MARKET IN OTHER AREAS. WHERE THERE ARE ABUSES I WILL SEE THAT THE LAW IS EFFECTIVELY ENFORCED.

I M RECOGNIZE THIS IS CONTROVERSIAL EVEN IN THE WALL STREET AREA. ONE THING I SHOULD MAKE CLEAR IS THIS. I NOTED WITH INTEREST THAT THE LETTER WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN SECRET. NOW, I-- MAY BE A LITTLE BIT DUMB. BUT IF IT IS SECRET, I WOULDN'T HAVE SENT IT TO 3,000 PEOPLE, AND, AS A MATTER OF FACT, MY INSTRUCTIONS TO MY STAFF FOR 20 YEARS HAVE BEEN THAT ASSUME THAT ANY LETTER COULD BE MADE PUBLIC.

AND AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED, I IMAGINE THAT SCORES OF LETTERS HAVE GONE OUT ON MANY ISSUES, AND ANYONE WHO IS INTERESTED IN FINDING OUT WHAT THEY CAN. I SHOULD ALSO POINT OUT THIS, THAT ON THIS PARTICULAR ISSUE I HAVE HAD HALF A DOZEN PRESS CONFERENCES IN THE LAST FIVE WEEKS, AND APPARENTLY THE PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE ITEM WAS NOT TOO GREAT BECAUSE NOBODY ASKED ME ABOUT IT.

END.

IN THE FIRST LINE OF THE QUESTION, WHAT IS SPAOG?
SPACE LAST PARA. W SECOND LINE, ANYRWU TED???

BUT I ASSURE THEY WILL NOW. SORRY. WOR ONE.

OK THAT WAS OUR NEXT QUESTION.

SECOND LINE IN LAST PAR. IS

LETTERS HAVE GONE OUT ON MAY ISSUES, AND ANY REPORTED THAT IS INTERESTED ETC. OK END?

GA

END. TU. TU TOO

Nixon Agnew

Jerry Friedheim

Key Issues Committee

301 First Street, N.E.
Suite 415
Washington, D. C. 20002
(202) 783-4201

8 oct

CHUCK

this refutes argument everybody in business
was with us and we didn't need to reassure them

j

UPI-138

(POLL)

WASHINGTON--RICHARD M. NIXON HAS CAPTURED A SUBSTANTIAL BLOC OF BIG BUSINESS SUPPORT FROM HUBERT H. HUMPHREY IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS A UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL SURVEY INDICATED TUESDAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BUSINESS COUNCIL WHO RESPONDED TO THE POLL OVERWHELMINGLY FAVORED THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, AND ONLY ONE SAID HE BELIEVED HUMPHREY, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE, WOULD WIN THE NOV. 5 ELECTION.

THE COUNCIL INCLUDES 120 OF THE NATION'S LEADING INDUSTRIALISTS, BANKERS AND COMPANY EXECUTIVES AND MEETS TWICE A YEAR WITH HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON POLICY MATTERS. WHEN THE COUNCIL LAST MET IN MAY, BEFORE THE NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS, AN INFORMAL SAMPLING OF OPINION AMONG ABOUT 30 OF THE EXECUTIVES SHOWED THEY EXPECTED A HUMPHREY-NIXON RACE AND BOTH MEN WERE PREFERRED ABOUT EVENLY.

OF THE 66 COUNCIL MEMBERS WHO RESPONDED LATE LAST WEEK TO A UPI QUESTIONNAIRE, SEVEN SAID THEY STILL PREFERRED HUMPHREY, BUT 58 SAID THEY SUPPORTED NIXON. ONE WAS UNDECIDED.

HUMPHREY'S APPARENTLY HEAVY LOSS OF SUPPORT IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY MAY HELP EXPLAIN HIS ADMITTED DIFFICULTY IN RAISING MONEY TO FINANCE HIS CAMPAIGN. HE SAID IN ERIE, PA., MONDAY THAT "WE HAVE HAD SERIOUS FINANCIAL TROUBLES" AND HAD TO BORROW FUNDS FOR HIS HALF-HOUR SPEECH ON VIETNAM LAST WEEK ON A TELEVISION NETWORK.

DURING THE MAY MEETING OF THE BUSINESS COUNCIL, HENRY FORD II AND SIDNEY J. WEINBERG, A NEW YORK FINANCIER, ACTIVELY RECRUITED FUNDS AND SUPPORT AMONG THEIR COLLEAGUES IN HUMPHREY'S BEHALF. WHEN THE COUNCIL MEETS AGAIN AT HOT SPRINGS, VA., OCT. 17, THE VICE PRESIDENT'S SUPPORTERS ARE LIKELY TO FIND MUCH OF THEIR EARLIER ENCOURAGEMENT HAS EVAPORATED.

THE UPI POLL SHOWED THAT "LAW AND ORDER" AND VIOLENCE IN THE CITIES WERE DOMINANT ISSUES AMONG THE BUSINESS EXECUTIVES IN CHOOSING THEIR PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

ON THE LEADING CAMPAIGN ISSUES, NIXON WAS REGARDED AS OFFERING THE BEST SOLUTIONS BY THE FOLLOWING MARGINS:

THE VIETNAM WAR--NIXON 53, HUMPHREY 8; CITY RIOTS--57 TO 6; ORGANIZED CRIME--60 TO 2; FOREIGN POLICY--53 TO 9; REVITALIZING THE CITIES--45 TO 17; ENDING INFLATION--60 TO 2.

THIRD-PARTY CANDIDATE GEORGE C. WALLACE GOT TWO VOTES AS HAVING THE BEST SOLUTIONS FOR CURBING CRIME, BUT HE WAS NOT PREFERRED BY ANYONE FOR PRESIDENT. ONE BUSINESSMAN SAID HE COULD NOT CHOOSE BETWEEN HUMPHREY AND NIXON ON VIETNAM OR FOREIGN POLICY. OTHERS WERE UNDECIDED.

THE POLL INDICATED STRONG BUSINESS SUPPORT FOR GREATER CUTBACKS IN GOVERNMENT SPENDING TO CURB INFLATION AND NEARLY EQUAL SUPPORT FOR RESTRAINT IN FORTHCOMING WAGE AND PRICE DECISIONS.

THE BUSINESSMEN ALSO INDICATED ACCEPTANCE OF AN EXTENSION OF THE RECENTLY ENACTED 10 PER CENT INCOME SURTAX BEYOND ITS SCHEDULED EXPIRATION NEXT JUNE 30 IF NECESSARY TO KEEP REIN ON INFLATIONARY PRESSURES.

ONLY EIGHT EXECUTIVES ADVOCATED CONTINUING THE TAX TO FINANCE DOMESTIC PROGRAMS. FIVE SAID THE TAX SHOULD BE SCRAPPED AS PLANNED JUNE 30.

PA&WM414PED 10/8

PRESS RELEASE
PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED BUSINESSMEN, INC.

1000 Connecticut Avenue Building

Washington, D.C. 20036

Telephone (202) 296-5773

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1968
Presidential Room, Congressional Hotel

In ceremonies today, 189 U.S. Representatives and 23 U.S. Senators received "Watchdog of the Treasury" awards from John C. Mason, of Lincoln, Nebraska, President of National Associated Businessmen, Inc.

This year's group of Congressmen is the largest to receive the award in its six year history. In 1964, 165 Representatives were recognized and in 1966, 158 received the awards.

The trophy, a golden bulldog on a walnut base, is awarded to those who achieve a voting record of 75 per cent or more, based on the National Associated Businessmen's Economy Voting Record. Six issues were selected from the first session of the 90th Congress in 1967 and six from the second session in 1968.

The votes tabulated for the 1968 Economy Voting Record, published today, include roll calls on amendments and recommitals of authorization and appropriation bills, the temporary debt ceiling, the urgent supplemental appropriation, and the removal of the gold cover.

Of the 23 Senators receiving the award this year, four are Democrats and 19 are Republicans. Of the 189 Representatives who were recognized, 30 are Democrats and 159 are Republicans.

Five Senators and 89 House Members received 100 per cent ratings. On the other end of the scale, 11 Senators and 113 Representatives scored zero in the Economy Voting Record.

Made up primarily of small business firms, NAB is a non-partisan organization with headquarters in Washington. Its goals include fiscal responsibility in government and the elimination of the Federal Government from competition with private business.



NONPARTY GROUPS RATE EACH SENATOR, REPRESENTATIVE

Political pressure groups—covering the political spectrum from left to right—regularly seek to persuade voters to elect Members of Congress who will reflect their philosophies. Removed from regular party affiliation, the various groups present their assessments of individual Members to voters in purely self-interested terms describing votes as “right” or “wrong,” “for” or “against,” their particular concepts of the governmental role.

In this Fact Sheet, Congressional Quarterly reviews four such groups—Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), National Associated Businessmen Inc. (NAB), and Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA).

ADA gave each Member a “Liberal Quotient,” representing the percentage of ADA-selected votes on which the Member voted in agreement with ADA. Failure to vote lowers the Member’s percentage.

Scores of the other three groups are unaffected by failure to vote. Thus, a Member can receive a 100-percent rating from COPE, NAB or ACA if he voted on only one of the key votes, provided that he voted in agreement with the group on that one vote.

ADA and ACA scores were compiled by the respective groups. ADA rated Senators on the basis of 14 votes, Representatives on the basis of 12. The ADA study covers the second session of the 90th Congress through July 30, 1968.

ACA rated Senators on the basis of 25 votes, Representatives on the basis of 23. The ACA study covers the 1968 session through “the middle of September.”

Scores for COPE and NAB were compiled by CQ from information the groups supplied. They represent the percentage of the time Members voted in agreement with COPE or NAB, when they voted. COPE scores for both Senators and Representatives are based on four votes. The COPE study covers the 2nd session through July 10.

NAB scores for both Senators and Representatives are based on six votes. The NAB study covers the 1968 session through Aug. 15.

The percentages do not indicate precisely how the groups assess each Member. Other factors, such as support for certain bills important to the group, and diligence in committee work, are usually considered important by the groups.

Groups Rating Congress

This Fact Sheet is repeated in this Weekly Report because it contained a number of errors as it appeared in the Nov. 15, 1968, Weekly Report.

Past Ratings

The accompanying scores represent the seventh time that Congressional Quarterly has assembled the voting evaluations of major liberal and conservative groups as they view the Congress. Previous studies:

86th Congress (1959-60)—1960 Weekly Report p. 1655.

87th Congress (1961-62)—1962 Weekly Report p. 2019.

88th Congress (1963-64)—1964 Weekly Report p. 2542.

89th Congress (1965-66)—Weekly Report p. 467 (1965 only); 1966 Weekly Report p. 2754 (including 1966 votes).

90th Congress (1967-68)—Weekly Report p. 915 (1967).

Some of the previous studies included scores from additional groups, including the National Farmers Union (NFU), American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF), Chamber of Commerce of the United States (CCUS) and Civic Affairs Associates. (Civic Affairs Associates is no longer in existence.)

Americans for Democratic Action

The ADA was founded in 1947 by a group of Democrats “to map a campaign for restoring the influence of liberalism in the national and international policies of the United States.” Among its founders were: economist Leon Henderson; Wilson W. Wyatt, a former National Housing Agency administrator; Joseph L. Rauh Jr., former District of Columbia Democratic chairman; the late Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, then Mayor of Minneapolis. The current ADA national chairman is John Kenneth Galbraith, a Harvard economics professor and former Ambassador to India.

ADA STUDY FINDINGS

Senate

High-Scorers—As in the first session, only Sen. Case (R N.J.) and the late Sen. Robert Kennedy (D N.Y.) received an ADA “Liberal Quotient” of 100 per cent. (Kennedy voted with the ADA position on the 10 ADA-selected roll calls taken before his June 6 death.) Democrats Young (Ohio) and Clark (Pa.) were one vote shy of an ADA perfect score, with 93 percent.

Low-Scorers—Seventeen Senators—eleven Democrats and six Republicans—received an ADA rating of zero. They were: Sparkman (D Ala.), McClellan (D Ark.), Holland (D Fla.), Russell (D Ga.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Long (D La.), Eastland (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.), Ervin (D N.C.), Jordan (D N.C.), Young (R N.D.), Thurmond (R S.C.), Mundt (R S.D.), Tower (R Tex.), Bennett (R Utah), and Byrd (D Va.). Ten Senators—four Democrats and six Republicans—voted with the ADA position only once and received scores of seven percent.

House

High-Scorers—Twenty-five House Democrats, and no Republicans, scored 100 percent on ADA votes. (Only seven House Members scored 100 percent in the first session of the 90th Congress.) They were: Mink (D Hawaii), Yates (D Ill.), Conyers (D Mich.), Helstoski (D N.J.), Bingham (D N.Y.), Farbstein (D N.Y.) (all of whom scored 100 percent for the first session) and Burton (D Calif.), Edwards (D Calif.), Moss (D Calif.), Roybal (D Calif.), Diggs (D Mich.), Bolling (D Mo.), Dow (D N.Y.), Podell (D N.Y.), Rosenthal (D N.Y.), Ryan (D N.Y.), Tenzer (D N.Y.), Ashley (D Ohio), Byrne (D Pa.), Green (D Pa.), Nix (D Pa.), Eckhardt (D Tex.), Gonzalez (D Tex.), Kastenmeier (D Wis.), and Reuss (D Wis.). Thirty-two Democrats, and no Republicans, missed an ADA perfect score by one vote, scoring 92 per cent.

Low-Scorers—One hundred Representatives—79 Republicans and 21 Democrats—received zero scores. Fifty-seven other Representatives missed zero by one vote, scoring 8 percent.

COPE

COPE (AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education) was formed in December 1955, when the AFL and CIO merged, to serve as the political education arm of organized labor. AFL-CIO President George Meany is the chairman of COPE. William F. Schnitzler is secretary-treasurer and Alexander E. Barkan is national director.

The distribution of voting records of Members of Congress is listed by COPE as one of its educational activities and is financed by the AFL-CIO and member unions, with funds derived chiefly from union members' dues.

In its voting records, COPE prints either an "R" to indicate a Member voted "Right" or a "W" to indicate a Member voted "Wrong" on each of the selected key votes. COPE states, "Voters are marked right or wrong based on our judgment of what best serves the great majority of the American people." The percentages were computed by CQ from these COPE voting records.

Senate

High-Scorers—Thirty-five Senators—28 Democrats and seven Republicans—scored 100 percent. The Democrats were Gruening (Alaska), Dodd (Conn.), Ribicoff (Conn.), Inouye (Hawaii), Bayh (Ind.), Hartke (Ind.), Brewster (Md.), Tydings (Md.), Kennedy (Mass.), Hart (Mich.), Mondale (Minn.), Symington (Mo.), Mansfield (Mont.), Metcalf (Mont.), Cannon (Nev.),

McIntyre (N.H.), Williams (N.J.), Montoya (N.M.), Lausche (Ohio), Clark (Pa.), Pell (R.I.), Gore (Tenn.), Yarborough (Tex.), Moss (Utah), Jackson (Wash.), Magnuson (Wash.), Randolph (W.Va.), and Nelson (Wis.). The Republicans were: Kuchel (Calif.), Percy (Ill.), Brooke (Mass.), Griffin (Mich.), Case (N.J.), Javits (N.Y.), and Scott (Pa.). Eight Democrats and 11 Republicans missed a perfect COPE score by one vote, receiving 75 percent.

Low-Scorers—Nineteen Senators—11 Democrats and eight Republicans—scored zero. The Democrats were: Hill (Ala.), Sparkman (Ala.), Hayden (Ariz.), McClellan (Ark.), Talmadge (Ga.), Ellender (La.), Long (La.), Eastland (Miss.), Stennis (Miss.), Pastore (R.I.), and Byrd (W.Va.). The Republicans were: Fannin (Ariz.), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Curtis (Neb.), Young (N.D.), Thurmond (S.C.), Mundt (S.D.), Tower (Tex.), and Bennett (Utah). Six Democrats and six Republicans voted in accordance with COPE only once, scoring 25 percent.

House

A total of 138 Representatives—129 Democrats and nine Republicans—scored 100 percent, while 114—49 Democrats and 65 Republicans—scored zero.

National Associated Businessmen Inc.

NAB was formed in 1946 "to work toward the long-range objective of getting the Government out of competition with taxpaying businesses and businessmen. The Association has consistently taken a strong position in favor of fiscal responsibility in the conduct of the public's business. It regards economy in government as a consideration of the first importance...." Elton Kile, Plain City, Ohio, is chairman of the board and John C. Mason, Lincoln, Neb., is president. Headquarters are in Washington, D.C.

In 1964, NAB established a "Watchdog of the Treasury Award," to be given to Representatives whose voting records met NAB standards. In 1966, NAB began making the awards to Senators. For the 90th Congress, the standards were set at 75 percent, and 23 Senators and 189 Representatives qualified, according to NAB.

Senate

High-Scorers—Ten Republicans, and no Democrats, received NAB scores of 100 percent. They were: Dominick (Colo.), Williams (Del.), Dirksen (Ill.), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Miller (Iowa), Morton (Ken.), Cotton (N.H.), Baker (Tenn.), Aiken (Vt.) and Hansen (Wyo.). Two Republicans, Jordan (Idaho) and Mundt (S.D.), and one Democrat, Proxmire (Wis.), scored 83 percent.

Low-Scorers—Eighteen Senators—15 Democrats and three Republicans—received NAB scores of zero. The Democrats were: Hill (Ala.), Sparkman (Ala.), Bartlett (Alaska), Hayden (Ariz.), Dodd (Conn.), Kennedy (Mass.), McCarthy (Minn.), Long (Mo.), Metcalf (Mont.), Anderson (N.M.), Harris (Okla.), Hollings (S.C.), Jackson (Wash.), Magnuson (Wash.), and McGee (Wyo.). The Republicans were: Kuchel (Calif.), Percy (Ill.), Carlson (Kan.). One Senator, Fong (R Hawaii), scored 17 percent, voting for the NAB position once.

(Continued on p. 3205)

Individual House Scores

How Special Interest Groups Rate Representatives

ADA (Americans for Democratic Action)—The percentage of the time each Representative voted in accordance with the ADA position on 12 selected votes of 1968. The percentages were compiled by ADA. Failure to vote lowers the scores.

COPE (AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education)—The percentage of the time each Representative voted in accordance with the COPE position on four selected votes of 1968. Failure to vote does not lower the scores, which were compiled by CQ.

NAB (National Associated Businessmen, Inc.)—The percentage of the time each Representative voted in accordance with the NAB position on six selected votes of 1968. Failure to vote does not lower the scores, which were compiled by CQ.

ACA (Americans for Constitutional Action)—The percentage of the time each Representative voted in accordance with the ACA position on 23 selected votes of 1968. Failure to vote does not lower the scores, which were compiled by ACA.

Headnotes

*Member did not serve for entire period covered by voting studies.
†Scores were compiled by Congressional Quarterly from the votes selected by the organization.

				ADA	COPE†	NAB†	ACA													
				ADA	COPE†	NAB†	ACA													
ALABAMA								Los Angeles Co.				GEORGIA				KEY ADA—Americans for Democratic Action. COPE—AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education NAB—National Associated Businessmen, Inc. ACA—Americans for Constitutional Action				
3 Andrews	0	0	60	89	29 Brown	83	100	0	16	3 Brinkley	0	0	67	83						
7 Beville	8	25	83	64	22 Corman	75	100	0	0	7 Davis	25	25	33	45						
8 Jones	42	50	0	13	21 Hawkins	92	100	0	0	6 Flynt	0	0	80	81						
4 Nichols	0	0	100	86	19 Hollifield	83	100	0	0	1 Hagan	8	0	60	72						
5 Selden	8	0	100	71	17 King	50	100	0	0	9 Londrum	8	0	33	58						
6 Buchanan	0	0	100	100	26 Rees	92	100	0	5	2 O'Neal	8	0	80	77						
2 Dickinson	0	0	100	96	30 Roybal	100	100	0	5	10 Stephens	33	25	33	36						
1 Edwards	0	0	100	100	31 Wilson	83	100	0	5	8 Stuckey	8	0	50	71						
ALASKA								28 Bell	33	50	0	37	4 Blackburn	0	25		100	95		
AL Pollock	17	50	80	65	23 Clawson	0	0	100	90	5 Thompson	0	25	100	86						
ARIZONA								32 Hosmer	17	50	100	70	HAWAII							
2 Udall	92	100	0	0	24 Lipscomb	0	0	100	86	AL Matsunaga	92	100	0	0						
1 Rhodes	8	0	83	75	27 Reinecke	0	0	83	86	AL Mink	100	100	0	0						
3 Steiger	0	0	83	81	20 Smith	0	0	100	87	IDAHO										
ARKANSAS								25 Wiggins	8	0	100	87	2 Hansen	0	0	100	100			
1 Gathings	0	0	83	87	COLORADO				1 McClure	0	0	80	91							
2 Mills	8	0	50	77	4 Aspinall	33	25	50	22	ILLINOIS				9 Hamilton	58	75	33	22		
4 Pryor	42	50	33	26	3 Evans	75	100	33	22	21 Gray	67	100	0	13	11 Jacobs	92	100	0	5	
3 Hammerschmidt	0	0	100	87	1 Rogers	58	75	50	17	24 Price	83	100	0	4	1 Madden	83	100	0	4	
CALIFORNIA								2 Brotzman	8	50	67	73	5 Roush	58	100	17	26			
5 Burton	100	100	0	0	CONNECTICUT				16 Anderson	17	50	83	67	4 Adair	0	25	100	95		
7 Cohelan	92	100	0	5	1 Daddario	83	100	0	5	17 Arends	8	0	100	87	6 Bray	0	0	100	100	
9 Edwards	100	100	0	5	3 Giaimo	58	75	0	14	14 Erlenborn	8	25	100	82	2 Halleck	0	0	100	89	
34 Hanna	67	75	25	10	4 Irwin	92	100	17	18	20 Findley	17	50	83	81	7 Myers	0	25	100	91	
2 Johnson	67	100	17	6	5 Monagan	58	75	33	17	12 McClory	25	75	100	65	10 Roudebush	0	0	100	95	
4 Leggett	92	100	0	0	2 St. Onge	83	100	0	6	18 Michel	25	75	100	90	8 Zion	0	0	100	96	
15 McFall	83	100	17	4	6 Meskill	25	75	80	71	19 Railsback	33	75	100	55	IOWA					
8 Miller	75	100	0	0	DELAWARE				15 Reid	8	0	100	100	2 Culver	83	100	33	10		
3 Moss	100	100	0	0	AL Roth	8	33	100	86	22 Springer	17	50	100	74	5 Smith	75	100	20	14	
16 Sisk	75	100	20	4	FLORIDA				Chicago-Cook Co.				3 Gross	0	0	100	100			
38 Tunney	92	100	25	5	3 Bennett	17	0	83	78	7 Annunzio	92	100	0	0	4 Kyt	0	0	83	86	
37 Van Deerlin	75	100	17	10	12 Fascell	75	75	33	4	1 Dawson	92	100	0	0	6 Mayne	0	0	83	70	
14 Waldie	92	75	33	9	2 Fuqua	17	25	33	57	5 Kluczynski	83	100	0	9	7 Scherle	0	0	100	95	
1 Clausen	0	25	67	82	6 Gibbons	58	50	17	15	3 Murphy	92	100	0	5	1 Schwengel	33	50	67	48	
10 Gubser	8	25	83	74	7 Haley	0	0	100	100	2 O'Hara	83	100	0	6	KANSAS					
11 McCloskey	33	75	50	43	4 Herlong	0	0	60	91	11 Pucinski	67	75	0	11	1 Dole	0	25	100	90	
6 Mailliard	33	75	80	48	11 Pepper	75	100	0	0	6 Ronan	92	100	0	0	2 Mize	8	50	83	65	
18 Mathias	0	25	67	65	9 Rogers	8	0	100	91	8 Rostenkowski	83	100	0	0	4 Shriver	0	25	100	82	
33 Pettis	0	25	83	78	1 Sikes	25	25	50	52	9 Yates	100	100	0	9	5 Skubitz	0	25	100	80	
12 Talcott	0	25	100	77	10 Burke	0	0	100	100	10 Collier	8	0	83	90	3 Winn	0	25	100	83	
13 Teague	8	0	100	83	8 Cramer	0	0	100	85	4 Derwinski	17	0	100	100	KENTUCKY					
35 Utt	0	0	100	95	5 Gurney	0	0	100	95	13 Rumsfeld	25	75	83	73	2 Natcher	42	75	50	35	
36 Wilson	0	0	100	76									7 Perkins	50	100	0	9			
																1 Stubblefield	42	75	50	37

	ADA	COPEL	NABT	ACA		ADA	COPEL	NABT	ACA		ADA	COPEL	NABT	ACA		ADA	COPEL	NABT	ACA
6 Watts	8	25	50	50	2 Curtis	8	0	100	91	11 Taylor	8	25	83	70	1 Rivers	17	0	50	56
5 Carter	17	33	100	73	7 Hall	0	0	100	100	10 Whitener	8	0	100	91	2 Watson	0	0	100	95
3 Cowger	25	100	0	69	MONTANA					9 Broyhill	0	0	100	91	SOUTH DAKOTA				
4 Snyder	0	0	100	95	1 Olsen	58	100	25	11	4 Gardner	0	0	100	93	2 Berry	0	0	75	80
LOUISIANA					2 Battin	0	0	83	90	8 Jonas	0	0	100	96	1 Reifel	17	50	50	68
2 Boggs	67	100	0	0	NEBRASKA					NORTH DAKOTA					TENNESSEE				
7 Edwards	33	33	60	39	2 Cunningham	17	75	100	68	1 Andrews	17	50	67	59	6 Anderson	42	33	20	22
1 Hebert	25	25	67	50	1 Denney	0	0	100	91	2 Kleppe	8	25	100	90	7 Blanton	17	25	33	47
8 Long	17	0	80	81	3 Martin	0	0	100	95	OHIO					8 Everett	33	25	60	45
5 Passman	25	0	50	68	NEVADA					9 Ashley	100	100	0	10	4 Ewins	25	0	0	29
6 Rarick	0	0	100	100	AL Baring	8	0	80	90	20 Feighan	92	100	0	5	5 Fulton	50	75	33	33
4 Waggonner	17	0	100	76	NEW HAMPSHIRE					18 Hays	50	100	20	35	3 Brock	0	0	83	87
3 Willis	17	0	33	15	2 Cleveland	17	50	100	68	19 Kirwan	67	100	0	7	2 Duncan	0	25	100	96
MAINE					1 Wyman	0	25	100	78	21 Vanik	58	100	17	20	9 Kuykendall	0	25	100	94
2 Hathaway	92	100	0	0	NEW JERSEY					17 Ashbrook	0	0	100	100	1 Quillen	0	25	100	100
1 Kyros	67	100	0	5	14 Daniels	83	100	0	4	14 Ayres	33	75	75	56	TEXAS				
MARYLAND					13 Gallagher	92	100	0	5	8 Betts	8	25	100	95	9 Brooks	58	100	0	0
4 Fallon	67	100	20	21	9 Helstoski	100	100	0	5	22 Bolton	17	50	100	65	17 Burlison	8	0	100	86
7 Friedel	92	100	0	4	3 Howard	83	100	0	5	16 Bow	8	25	100	100	5 Cabell	8	0	33	70
3 Garmatz	75	100	0	5	8 Joelson	83	100	0	13	7 Brown	8	50	100	91	22 Casey	17	75	40	64
2 Long	67	100	0	17	11 Minish	75	100	0	9	2 Clancy	0	0	100	100	15 de la Garza	37	75	17	29
5 Machen	75	50	33	15	15 Patten	83	100	0	9	12 Devine	8	0	100	100	2 Dowdy	0	0	100	95
8 Gude	67	75	40	20	10 Rodino	75	100	0	9	6 Harsha	8	0	100	87	8 Eckhardt	100	100	0	0
6 Mathias	50	75	60	36	4 Thompson	92	100	0	0	5 Latta	0	25	100	96	21 Fisher	8	0	83	83
1 Morton	17	50	100	73	6 Cahill	25	75	40	59	24 Lukens	0	0	100	95	20 Gonzalez	100	100	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS					12 Dwyer	50	100	40	43	4 McCulloch	42	75	33	61	23 Kazen	58	100	17	5
2 Boland	83	100	0	5	5 Frelinghuysen	33	75	40	28	10 Miller	0	0	100	91	19 Mahon	33	50	33	43
11 Burke	75	100	0	9	1 Hunt	0	25	100	91	23 Minshall	3	50	83	67	1 Patman	50	75	0	9
4 Donohue	75	100	0	10	2 Sandman	8	50	100	74	13 Mosher	42	75	83	38	10 Pickle	42	100	25	28
7 Macdonald	92	75	20	15	7 Widnall	33	75	67	41	11 Stanton	42	75	83	45	11 Poage	8	0	50	62
9 McCormack					NEW MEXICO					1 Taft	33	75	100	60	13 Purcell	17	25	33	53
8 O'Neill	83	100	0	5	AL Morris	42	50	50	39	3 Whalen	67	75	50	27	4 Roberts	25	0	40	59
3 Philbin	75	100	0	9	AL Walker	33	25	67	55	15 Wylie	8	25	100	90	6 Teague	25	33	40	47
6 Bates	25	75	100	74	NEW YORK					OKLAHOMA					16 White	25	25	40	48
1 Conte	67	100	17	35	27 Dow	100	75	17	0	3 Albert	58	100	0	4	12 Wright	50	75	20	5
10 Heckler	58	75	67	39	41 Dulski	75	100	0	5	2 Edmondson	42	75	33	13	14 Young	58	100	0	0
12 Keith	33	75	67	61	34 Hanley	83	75	17	4	5 Jarman	0	0	80	86	7 Bush	0	25	83	77
5 Morse	67	100	0	17	39 McCarthy	83	100	0	4	4 Steed	33	50	17	35	3 Collins*				
MICHIGAN					25 Ottinger	92	75	80	23	1 Belcher	0	0	100	91	18 Price	0	0	100	95
12 O'Hara	83	100	0	0	1 Pike	50	75	50	32	6 Smith	0	0	100	91	UTAH				
8 Broomfield	42	75	100	57	28 Resnick	67	100	0	0	OREGON					1 Burton	0	25	67	85
3 Brown	33	75	100	64	35 Stratton	42	75	60	32	3 Green	58	67	0	24	2 Lloyd	0	25	67	74
10 Cederberg	0	0	100	84	5 Tenzer	100	100	0	6	2 Ullman	42	50	50	30	VERMONT				
6 Chamberlain	8	25	100	91	3 Wolff	75	75	50	17	4 Dellenback	25	75	83	57	AL Stafford	42	75	83	35
2 Esch	58	75	50	32	29 Button	58	100	20	24	1 Wyatt	8	50	80	75	VIRGINIA				
5 Ford	17	50	100	74	37 Conable	17	67	83	70	PENNSYLVANIA					4 Abbitt	0	0	100	95
8 Harvey	25	75	83	61	38 Goodell*	33	75	67	50	25 Clark	50	75	20	20	1 Downing	0	25	40	67
4 Hutchinson	0	0	100	95	2 Grover	17	50	100	78	21 Dent	92	100	0	6	2 Hardy	0	25	25	50
19 McDonald	42	75	100	57	36 Horton	50	75	50	38	11 Flood	58	100	0	16	7 Marsh	0	0	83	96
7 Riegle	50	75	100	45	30 King	0	33	100	100	20 Vacancy					3 Satterfield	0	0	100	100
11 Ruppe	33	100	67	45	31 McEwen	8	0	83	84	14 Moorhead	92	100	0	14	5 Tuck	0	0	100	100
9 Vander Jagt	33	50	100	60	32 Pirnie	33	75	80	59	26 Morgan	83	100	0	13	10 Broyhill	8	25	83	87
Detroit-Wayne Co.					26 Reid	83	100	17	9	6 Rhodes	67	100	0	6	6 Poff	0	0	100	96
1 Conyers	100	75	33	6	33 Robison	33	75	80	59	15 Rooney	58	100	0	14	8 Scott	0	0	100	95
13 Diggs	100	100	0	6	40 Smith	25	75	100	68	24 Vigorito	58	100	33	26	9 Wampler	8	25	100	83
16 Dingell	75	67	0	5	4 Wydler	33	75	100	62	8 Beister	33	75	83	50	WASHINGTON				
15 Ford	92	100	0	6	New York City					18 Corbett	58	75	100	52	7 Adams	92	100	0	4
17 Griffiths	75	100	0	9	7 Addabbo	75	100	33	17	16 Eshleman	8	25	100	83	5 Foley	92	75	17	5
14 Nedzi	83	100	0	5	23 Bingham	100	100	0	0	27 Fulton	50	75	50	26	3 Hansen	67	100	0	5
MINNESOTA					11 Brasco	92	100	0	0	19 Goodling	0	0	100	100	6 Hicks	83	100	0	9
8 Blatnik	75	100	0	0	15 Carey	83	100	0	5	23 Johnson	0	0	83	90	2 Meeds	75	75	17	4
5 Fraser	92	100	0	0	10 Celler	92	100	0	6	10 McDade	50	75	100	32	4 May	0	25	100	73
4 Karth	83	100	0	10	9 Delaney	50	50	50	36	22 Saylor	25	50	80	74	1 Pelly	18	75	100	70
7 Langen	0	0	100	87	19 Farbstein	100	100	0	5	17 Schneebeli	8	25	100	87	WEST VIRGINIA				
3 MacGregor	25	75	100	62	22 Gilbert	92	100	0	7	13 Schweiker	50	75	75	32	4 Hechler	83	100	0	9
2 Nelsen	8	33	100	85	12 Kelly	83	100	0	7	9 Watkins	0	33	100	100	5 Kee	58	100	0	13
1 Quite	17	75	100	70	13 Podell	100	100	0	0	12 Whalley	0	0	100	95	3 Slack	42	75	50	26
6 Zwach	8	50	100	77	16 Murphy	67	100	0	0	7 Williams	8	25	100	90	2 Staggers	67	100	0	5
MISSISSIPPI					18 Vacancy					Philadelphia City					1 Moore	25	100	0	70
1 Abernethy	0	0	100	95	14 Rooney	75	100	0	0	1 Barrett	92	100	0	5	WISCONSIN				
5 Colmer	8	0	100	87	8 Rosenthal	100	100	0	6	3 Byrne	100	100	0	4	2 Kastenmeier	100	75	17	0
4 Montgomery	0	0	100	87	20 Ryan	100	75	17	4	4 Eilberg	75	100	0	0	5 Reuss	100	100	0	9
2 Whitten	17	0	60	80	21 Scheuer	83	100	0	6	5 Green	100	100	0	0	4 Zablocki	83	100	20	13
3 Griffin	0	25	75	84	24 Fino	17	33	83	82	2 Nix	100	100	0	0	8 Byrnes	8	0	83	86
MISSOURI					6 Halpern	83	100	17	9	RHODE ISLAND					9 Davis	0	0	100	95
5 Bolling	100	100	0	5	17 Kupferman	75	75	50	24	1 St. Germain	83	100	0	4	7 Laird	0	0	100	89
6 Hull	8	25	60	80	NORTH CAROLINA					2 Tiernan	83	100	0	4	10 O'Konski	33	100	80	67
9 Hungate	42	25	40	21	2 Fountain														

1968 Votes on Which Groups Rated Congress

Following is a comparison of group positions on the 1968 issues used to rate Members of Congress. A "Y" (for "yea") or "N" (for "nay") shows the position a Member should have taken in order to support the position of the group whose initials head the column. If a group did not use a particular vote, its column remains blank.

SENATE

(Numbers before votes are CQ Roll Call numbers.)

8. **HR 2516.** Civil Rights-Open Housing. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to invoke cloture on the pending Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to provide open housing requirements as well as penalties for interference with specified civil rights. Adopted 65-32: R 24-12; D 41-20 (ND 37-3; SD 4-17), March 4, 1968. With 97 Senators voting, 65 votes were needed for cloture.
9. **HR 2516.** Byrd (D W.Va.) amendment to exempt from the coverage of the pending Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment's open housing provisions all privately owned single-family housing. Rejected 38-56: R 15-20; D 23-36 (ND 4-34; SD 19-2), March 4, 1968.
12. **HR 2516.** Baker (R Tenn.) amendment to exempt from the coverage of the pending Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment's open housing provisions any single-family owner-occupied house sold or rented through a real estate broker or agent if the owner did not instruct the broker to discriminate or indicate to him an intent to discriminate. Rejected 43-38: R 20-13; D 23-35 (ND 5-33; SD 18-2), March 5, 1968.
20. **HR 2516.** Long (D La.) amendment to provide maximum penalties of five years' imprisonment and/or \$10,000 in fines for (1) persons manufacturing, transporting or instructing other persons in the use of firearms and similar devices with the knowledge or intent that these items will be used in a civil disorder, and (2) persons who attempt to or actually obstruct or interfere with any fireman or law enforcement officer in the lawful performance of his official duties during a civil disorder (defined to mean violent action by a group of at least three persons). Accepted 62-21: R 23-8; D 39-13 (ND 23-12; SD 16-1), March 6, 1968.
32. **HR 15399.** Urgent Supplemental Appropriations. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to appropriate \$25 million for the Office of Economic Opportunity's Head Start program. Accepted 43-42: R 12-21; D 30-21 (ND 27-7; SD 3-14), March 11, 1968. Vice President Humphrey cast the 43rd vote to break a tie.
33. **HR 15399.** Williams (R Del.) amendment to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the appropriations to \$1,216,020,863—the Budget estimate. Rejected 22-64: R 20-13; D 2-51 (ND 1-34; SD 1-17), March 11, 1968.
39. **HR 14743.** Gold Cover Removal. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to prevent any country, with the exception of Great Britain, that was in arrears in its debts to the United States from exchanging dollars for gold. Rejected 37-39: R 21-11; D 16-28 (ND 11-20; SD 5-8), March 14, 1968.
41. **HR 14743.** Passage of the bill to eliminate the existing requirement that each Federal Reserve Bank maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 25 percent of its Federal Reserve notes (currency) in circulation. Passed 39-37: R 9-23; D 30-14 (ND 21-8; SD 9-6), March 14, 1968.
45. **S Res 266.** Senate Standards of Conduct. Clark (D Pa.)-Case (R N.J.) amendment requiring Senators and employees earning more than \$15,000 a year to file annual reports publicly disclosing the market value of each asset and liability, the source and amount of each capital gain and item of income over \$100, and the details of business and professional associations, including fees received for services. Rejected 40-44: R 12-20; D 28-24 (ND 24-11; SD 4-13), March 20, 1968.
53. **HR 15414.** Excise Tax Extension. Long (D La.) amendment to delete from the pending Williams (R Del.)-Smathers (D Fla.) amendment (1) the limitation on the number of vacancies in federal agencies which may be filled; (2) the moratorium on public works projects; (3) the \$180.1 billion limitation on fiscal 1969 expenditures; and (4) the instructions to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to propose a reduction of at least \$10 billion in fiscal 1969 appropriation requests. (Long's amendment left in the Williams-Smathers amendment language to impose a 10-percent surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes.) Rejected 33-56: R 0-36; D 33-20 (ND 23-10; SD 10-10), March 26, 1968.
61. **HR 15414.** Ribicoff (D Conn.) amendment to end effective Jan. 1, 1969, the exemption from federal income tax liability accorded the interest from industrial development bonds. Accepted 50-32: R 15-16; D 35-16 (ND 27-8; SD 8-8), March 28, 1968.
67. **HR 15414.** Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to exempt spending for education, low-income housing, water and air pollution prevention, prevention and detection of crime, the District of Columbia, training and employment of disadvantaged persons and the war on poverty from spending cuts in the pending Williams (R Del.)-Smathers (D Fla.) amendment. Rejected 22-55: R 6-24; D 16-31 (ND 15-18; SD 1-13), March 29, 1968.

ADA	COPE	NAB	ACA
Y	Y		
			Y
N			
			Y
	Y		N
		Y	
			Y
Y		N	N
			N
	Y		
Y			

	ADA	COPE	NAB	ACA
1. HR 15399. Urgent Supplemental Appropriations. Adoption of the conference report, which deleted a number of Senate-approved funds including \$75 million for the Labor Department's youth manpower training programs in the summer of 1968 and \$25 million for Head Start. Rejected 24-54: R 9-20; D 15-34 (ND 4-29; SD 11-5), April 10, 1968.	N	N		
3. S 3293. Military Procurement Authorization, 1969. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce the total authorization from \$22 billion to \$21.3 billion. Accepted 45-13: R 15-6; D 30-7 (ND 22-4; SD 8-3), April 19, 1968.			Y	
3. HR 14940. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to extend the life of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) for three years, through June 30, 1971, and provide an authorization of \$33 million. Rejected 18-53: R 2-26; D 16-27 (ND 15-13; SD 1-14), April 22, 1968.	Y			N
0. S 1401. Conservation Fund. Williams (R Del.) amendment to delete provisions of the Committee bill which earmarked outer continental shelf revenues for the Land and Water Conservation Fund in fiscal 1972 and 1973. Accepted 39-29: R 19-4; D 20-25 (ND 7-22; SD 13-3), April 29, 1968.				Y
9. S 917. Omnibus Crime Bill. Percy (R Ill.) amendment permitting communities to use federal law enforcement grants to recruit, train and pay neighborhood youths to assist the police in community relations. Accepted 40-38: R 20-13; D 20-25 (ND 19-11; SD 1-14), May 14, 1968.				N
00. S 917. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment prohibiting the interstate mail-order sale of rifles and shotguns. Rejected 29-53: R 9-22; D 20-31 (ND 16-18; SD 4-13), May 16, 1968.	Y			
04. S 917. Hruska (R Neb.) amendment substituting for the bill's gun-control provisions language requiring the purchaser of a handgun to file an affidavit with the dealer stating he was eligible to receive the weapon; providing that the affidavit would be sent to the chief law enforcement officer in the purchaser's community; providing for penalties for falsifying an affidavit; and providing for license fees that were lower than those required in the Committee bill. Rejected 37-45: R 21-10; D 16-35 (ND 7-27; SD 9-8), May 16, 1968.				Y
105. S 917. Tydings (D Md.) amendment striking out Title II—relating to confessions, eyewitness testimony and judicial review by federal courts—and providing for an investigation on the impact on law enforcement of certain Supreme Court decisions. Rejected 31-51: R 7-24; D 24-27 (ND 23-9; SD 1-18), May 21, 1968.	Y			
106. S 917. Tydings (D Md.) amendment deleting from Title II language requiring the admissibility of a confession into evidence if the trial judge determined that it was "voluntary." Rejected 29-55: R 7-26; D 22-29 (ND 21-11; SD 1-18), May 21, 1968.				N
107. S 917. Tydings (D Md.) amendment deleting from Title II language providing that delay in bringing the accused before a magistrate was not to be the sole ground for declaring a confession to be inadmissible in evidence. Rejected 26-58: R 4-27; D 22-31 (ND 20-13; SD 2-18), May 21, 1968.				N
117. S 917. Long (D Mo.) amendment deleting the permissive wiretapping title (Title III). Rejected 12-68: R 3-29; D 9-39 (ND 8-23; SD 1-16), May 23, 1968.	Y			
125. S 3497. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Tower (R Texas) amendment setting a limit without exception on the income level of families eligible under the homeownership program at 70 percent of the income limit allowed for assistance under the existing 221(d)(3) housing program. Rejected 25-36: R 16-5; D 9-31 (ND 2-23; SD 7-8), May 27, 1968.				Y
135. HR 16913. Agricultural Appropriations, 1969. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment removing language that limited the purposes for which the Agriculture Department could use Section 32 funds (customs revenues). The intent was to make more funds available for food distribution programs. Accepted 31-30: R 12-13; D 19-17 (ND 19-5; SD 0-12), May 29, 1968.	Y			
145. HR 15856. NASA Authorization, 1969. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1969 NASA authorization to \$4,013,373,000, a cut of \$137,187,000 below the amount recommended by the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee. Accepted 44-25: R 18-10; D 26-15 (ND 21-8; SD 5-7), June 10, 1968.			Y	
147. HR 15189. Maritime Authorization. Williams (R Del.)-Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to reduce the authorization recommended by the Commerce Committee as follows: for vessel construction, to \$119.8 million from \$237,470,000; for research and development, to \$6.7 million from \$11 million. Accepted 48-32: R 22-8; D 26-24 (ND 14-18; SD 12-6), June 11, 1968.			Y	Y
154. HR 16703. Military Construction Authorization Bill. Cooper (R Ky.)-Hart (D Mich.) amendment delaying the bill's authorization of \$227.3 million for the Sentinel ABM system for a year, until fiscal 1970. Rejected 34-52: R 12-23; D 22-29 (ND 20-13; SD 2-16), June 24, 1968.	Y			
170. HR 12120. Juvenile Delinquency. Murphy (R Calif.) amendment providing for the allocation of all funds in block grants to the states, to be distributed by the state governments under a statewide plan, if the grant were applied for by the state within six months of enactment of the bill. Rejected 34-38: R 23-8; D 11-30 (ND 1-27; SD 10-3), July 8, 1968.	N			Y

	ADA	COPE	NAB	ACA
171. S 3065. Deceptive Sales Act. Cotton (R N.H.) amendment to delete the provision allowing the Federal Trade Commission to seek temporary restraining orders (as well as preliminary injunctions, which remained in the bill) to prevent fraudulent or deceptive practices which affect the consumer. Accepted 42-37: R 31-1; D 11-36 (ND 2-29; SD 9-7), July 11, 1968.				Y
174. HR 18366. Vocational Education-Head Start. Dominick (R Colo.)-Murphy (R Calif.) amendment to transfer the Head Start program to the Office of Education from the Office of Economic Opportunity. Accepted 60-29: R 30-5; D 30-24 (ND 15-20; SD 15-4), July 17, 1968.	N			
183. HR 17023. 1969 Fiscal Appropriations for HUD and Independent Agencies. Allott (R Colo.) amendment to reduce the appropriation for model cities grants from \$1 billion to \$750 million and funds for urban renewal within model cities projects from \$500 million to \$375 million. Rejected 21-54: R 14-14; D 7-40 (ND 1-30; SD 6-10), July 18, 1968.				Y
186. S 3590. Agricultural Act. Miller (R Iowa) amendment to provide for a one-year extension, from Dec. 31, 1969, through Dec. 31, 1970, of the 1965 Food and Agriculture Act, instead of a four-year extension from Dec. 31, 1969, through Dec. 31, 1973. Rejected 33-45; R 18-10; D 15-35 (ND 11-20; SD 4-15), July 19, 1968.				Y
190. S 3590. Williams (R Del.) amendment to limit to \$75,000 the total payments (except under the Sugar and Wool Acts) to any one producer in any one year for participation in certain agricultural programs. Rejected 30-40: R 12-12; D 18-28 (ND 17-13; SD 1-15), July 20, 1968.				Y
193. HR 17903. Fiscal 1969 Public Works, (AEC) Appropriations Bill. Senate Public Works Committee amendment deleting House language limiting expenditures to the funds appropriated by the bill in fiscal 1969. Appropriations in the Senate's bill totaled \$4,727,622,500. Adopted 51-22: R 10-17; D 41-5 (ND 26-3; SD 15-2), July 20, 1968.				Y
201. S 3724. Investment Company Amendments Act of 1968, placing new restrictions on management and sales fees of mutual funds. Bennett (R Utah) motion to recommit the bill until publication of an SEC study of large investments which was due by Sept. 1969. Rejected 29-49: R 27-5; D 2-44 (ND 0-30; SD 2-14), July 26, 1968.				Y
211. HR 17522. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations. Committee amendment to strike language added by the House to limit expenditures under the bill to \$1,989,640,000. Accepted 51-22: R 5-19; D 46-3 (ND 30-2; SD 16-1), July 29, 1968.			N	N
213. HR 15263. Foreign Assistance Act of 1968. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to prevent the current ban on foreign aid to any Communist-controlled country from being waived by the President until the crew of the USS Pueblo has been released by the government of North Korea (no such countries currently were receiving U.S. foreign aid). Accepted 43-29: R 18-7; D 25-22 (ND 12-17; SD 13-5), July 30, 1968.				Y
217. HR 15263. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment to prevent all countries 90 days in arrears on their debts to the United States from redeeming dollars for U.S. gold, and to credit the dollars instead against the amount of their debts in arrears. Accepted 42-33: R 20-4; D 22-29 (ND 11-22; SD 11-7), July 31, 1968.				Y
219. HR 15263. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to restore the authorization amounts for economic assistance approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, or \$317,575,000 more than approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Rejected 13-62: R 2-21; D 11-41 (ND 10-24; SD 1-17), July 31, 1968.	Y			
221. HR 15263. Passage of the bill to authorize \$1,945,900,000 in foreign economic and military aid for fiscal 1969. Passed 46-28: R 15-8; D 31-20 (ND 23-10; SD 8-10), July 31, 1968.				N

HOUSE

(Numbers before votes are CQ Roll Call numbers.)

8. HR 6649. Export-Import Bank extension. Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit the bill to the House Banking and Currency Committee with instructions to cut by \$1 billion the increase in the limit on lending authority provided by the bill. (The bill provided a \$4.5 billion increase in the limit, from \$9.5 million to \$13.5 billion.) Rejected 164-232: R 121-47; D 43-185 (ND 5-137; SD 38-48), Feb. 7, 1968.				Y
12. HR 14743. Gold Cover Removal. Fino (R N.Y.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill to remove the gold cover requirements for U.S. currency. Rejected 188-206: R 151-22; D 37-184 (ND 10-130; SD 27-54), Feb. 21, 1968.				Y
13. HR 14743. Passage of the bill to eliminate the existing requirement that each Federal Reserve bank maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 25 percent of its federal reserve notes (currency) in circulation. Passed 199-190: R 25-148; D 174-42 (ND 124-12; SD 50-30), Feb. 21, 1968.			N	
17. HR 11308. Arts and Humanities Foundation. Ashbrook (R Ohio) amendment to reduce the fiscal 1969 appropriation authorization for the Foundation to \$11.2 million from \$55 million and to drop the fiscal 1970 authorization of \$80 million. Accepted 262-130: R 158-19; D 104-111 (ND 36-101; SD 68-10), Feb. 27, 1968.			Y	Y

	ADA	COPE	NAB	ACA
23. HR 14940. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Derwinski (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce a three-year, \$33-million authorization to a two-year, \$20-million authorization. Adopted 241-162: R 171-7; D 70-155 (ND 7-134; SD 63-21), March 6, 1968.				Y
29. HR 15364. Inter-American Development Bank. Curtis (R Mo.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill to provide for increased participation by the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank. Rejected 126-271: R 75-97; D 51-174 (ND 7-136; SD 44-38), March 19, 1968.				Y
49. H Res 1100—HR 2516. Civil Rights-Open Housing. H Res 1100 was a resolution to permit House acceptance of Senate amendments to a House-passed civil rights bill (HR 2516). Madden (D Ind.) motion to order the previous question on H Res 1100, thereby bringing the resolution to a vote with no opportunity to alter the language and—in effect—expressing the House's desire to accept the Senate's open housing and other amendments without change. Adopted 229-195; R 77-106; D 152-89 (ND 140-12; SD 12-77), April 10, 1968.	Y	Y		
50. H Res 1100—HR 2516. Adoption of the resolution to agree to the Senate amendments to the House-passed civil rights bill (HR 2516) and to send HR 2516 to the President. The Senate amendments—which were the substance of HR 2516—prohibited interference with a person exercising specified federally protected rights, prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, guaranteed constitutional rights of American Indians and prohibited travel in interstate commerce with intent to incite or take part in a riot. Adopted 250-172: R 100-84; D 150-88 (ND 137-13; SD 13-75), April 10, 1968.				N
54. HR 15986. Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Passage of the bill to carry forward from fiscal 1968 to fiscal 1969 the \$9-million appropriations authorization for initial funding of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Passed 242-133: R 84-86; D 158-47 (ND 123-6; SD 35-41), April 24, 1968.				N
64. HR 17023. Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act for fiscal 1969. Bow (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to limit fiscal 1969 expenditures to \$15,518,483,000 for agencies covered by the bill (with certain exceptions for payments required by law). Rejected 173-217: R 141-30; D 32-187 (ND 4-139; SD 28-48), May 8, 1968.	N			Y
67. HR 16729. Higher Education. Wyman (R N.H.) amendment denying federal loans and grants to students who participated in certain campus demonstrations. Accepted 306-54: R 155-3; D 151-51 (ND 83-49; SD 68-2), May 9, 1968.	N			
77. HR 17354. Interior Department, Related Agencies Appropriations. Rumsfeld (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill with instruction to add language limiting expenditures by agencies covered by the bill to \$1,383,432,068 in fiscal 1969. Rejected 174-207: R 144-29; D 30-178 (ND 6-122; SD 24-56), May 21, 1968.			Y	Y
85. HR 17522. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations. Jonas (R N.C.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add language limiting fiscal 1969 expenditure by the agencies involved to \$1,989,640,000. Adopted 223-154: R 160-10; D 63-144 (ND 12-118; SD 51-26), May 28, 1968.				Y
87. HR 15414. Tax Bill (Surcharge). Burke (D Mass.) motion to instruct conferees to cut fiscal 1969 federal expenditures by \$4 billion (instead of \$6 billion as agreed to by the conferees). Rejected 137-259: R 6-167; D 131-92 (ND 111-29; SD 20-63), May 29, 1968.		Y	N	
90. HR 5037. Omnibus Crime Bill. Celler (D N.Y.) motion to disagree to Senate amendments to the bill and to request a conference with the Senate to resolve differences. Rejected 60-318: R 7-165; D 53-153 (ND 50-76; SD 3-77), June 5, 1968.	Y			
97. HR 17734. Second Supplemental Appropriations. Michel (R Ill.) amendment, as amended by Patsy T. Mink (D Hawaii), to provide \$90,965,000 for school operation and maintenance in federally impacted school districts. Accepted 226-133: R 83-81; D 143-52 (ND 96-26; SD 47-26), June 11, 1968.				N
99. HR 16489. Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Bill. Jonas (R N.C.) motion to recommit the conference report (H Rept 1544) on the bill with instructions to House conferees to insist on a House provision limiting fiscal 1969 expenditures of agencies covered by the bill to \$7,461,423,000. Rejected 160-216: R 133-36; D 27-180 (ND 4-123; SD 23-57), June 12, 1968.			Y	
102. HR 16162. Export-Import Bank Bill. Brock (R Tenn.) amendment to limit to \$100 million the amount of losses which the U.S. Treasury would be authorized to cover in excess of \$100 million in losses incurred by the Export-Import Bank as a result of loans, guarantees and insurance extended under the act. Accepted 218-163: R 155-16; D 63-147 (ND 10-116; SD 53-31), June 12, 1968.			Y	Y

	ADA	COPE	NAB	ACA
104. HR 15087. Peace Corps Authorization Bill. Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the authorization for fiscal 1969 appropriations from \$112,800,000 to \$97 million. Rejected 180-187: R 116-51; D 64-136 (ND 7-118; SD 57-18), June 13, 1968.				Y
109. HR 17903. Public Works-Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations for fiscal 1969. Giaimo (D Conn.) amendment to delete \$671,000 in planning funds for the Dickey-Lincoln power project in Maine. Accepted 266-132: R 172-4; D 94-128 (ND 40-97; SD 54-31), June 19, 1968.	N			Y
114. HR 18037. Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Department and related agencies appropriations. Green (D Ore.) amendment to increase appropriations for the education professions development program by \$46.9 million. Accepted 228-172: R 53-121; D 175-51 (ND 130-13; SD 45-38), June 26, 1968.				N
115. HR 18037. Scherle (R Iowa) amendment to cut appropriations for the Office of Economic Opportunity by \$100 million. Rejected 181-220: R 110-64; D 71-156 (ND 11-132; SD 60-24), June 26, 1968.	N	N		Y
116. HR 18037. Flood (D Pa.) motion to move the previous question on the recommittal motion and thus prevent revision of the motion. The motion to recommit contained instructions to the Appropriations Committee to amend the bill to include a limit on total expenditures. The roll call was forced by Yates (D Ill.) as part of an attempt through parliamentary maneuvering to revise the recommittal motion to include additional funds for school aid. After the roll call, the recommittal motion—which was sponsored by Michel (R Ill.)—was rejected by voice vote. Flood motion adopted 275-126: R 171-3; D 104-123 (ND 26-117; SD 78-6), June 26, 1968.	N			
123. S 1166. Gas Pipeline Safety, authorizing the Secretary of Transportation to set safety standards for gas pipelines. Adoption of House Committee amendments lessening the regulatory authority given the Secretary under the Senate-passed bill. Adopted 247-125: R 158-7; D 89-118 (ND 18-111; SD 71-7), July 2, 1968.	N			
128. HR 17989. Housing and Urban Development. Brock (R Tenn.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with the instructions to delete the program of grants to public housing authorities for tenant services and for grants for interim assistance for blighted areas. Adopted 217-193: R 151-27; D 66-166 (ND 7-140; SD 59-26), July 10, 1968.	N			Y
129. HR 17989. Passage of the bill to provide federal assistance for home ownership for low-income families and low-income rental housing, to provide federal reinsurance for insurance industry riot losses, to set up a flood insurance program and to extend and expand a number of housing and urban development programs. Passed 295-114: R 112-66; D 183-48 (ND 145-2; SD 38-46), July 10, 1968.		Y		
145. HR 15263. Fiscal 1969 Foreign Aid Authorization. Adair (R Ind.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to cut an additional \$165 million from the authorization as follows: Alliance for Progress, \$75 million; international organizations, \$13 million; supporting assistance, \$55 million; contingency fund, \$20 million; administrative expenses, \$2 million. Adopted 268-150: R 164-20; D 104-130 (ND 33-116; SD 71-14), July 18, 1968.	N			Y
146. HR 15263. Passage of the bill authorizing \$1,993,850,000 for foreign economic and military aid in fiscal 1969. Passed 228-184: R 70-112; D 158-72 (ND 133-14; SD 25-58), July 18, 1968.				N
150. HR 17735. Gun Control. MacGregor (R Minn.) amendment exempting shotgun, rifle and .22 caliber rim-fire ammunition from restrictions on the sale of ammunition. Accepted 218-205: R 116-70; D 102-135 (ND 25-125; SD 77-10), July 24, 1968.	N			
160. S 3497. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Adoption of the conference report on the bill, providing new programs of federal assistance for homeownership and rental housing for low-income families, federal reinsurance for insurance-industry riot losses, flood insurance for homeowners, federal assistance for developers of entire new towns and new communities, and extending and expanding a number of existing housing and urban development programs. Adopted 228-135: R 72-92; D 156-43 (ND 124-2; SD 32-41), July 26, 1968.				N
161. S 3418. Federal Aid Highway Authorization. Stratton (D N.Y.) motion during debate on conference report to recommit the bill to the conference committee, and instruct House conferees to insist on the deletion of all program funds (\$25 million) for highway beautification. Rejected 166-168: R 115-27; D 51-141 (ND 14-103; SD 37-38), July 26, 1968.				Y
163. HR 18249. Food Stamps. Sullivan (D Mo.) substitute amendment providing an open-ended (unspecified) appropriations authorization for the program for fiscal 1969-72, instead of a \$245-million ceiling for fiscal 1969 funds. Accepted 227-172: R 32-138; D 195-34 (ND 144-2; SD 51-32), July 30, 1968.	Y			N
166. HR 17126. Food and Agriculture Act Extension. Conte (R Mass.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to limit to \$20,000, beginning with the 1970 crop years, total annual payments to any one farmer under the following programs: wool incentive payments, wheat marketing certificates, price support and diversion payments and the dollar value (as determined by the Agriculture Secretary) of any payments-in-kind made to a producer, but not including the amount of any price support loan. Adopted 230-160: R 137-30; D 93-130 (ND 84-57; SD 9-73), July 31, 1968.				Y

House

High-Scorers—One hundred sixty-eight Representatives—150 Republicans and 18 Democrats—received perfect scores. Thirty-six Representatives scored 83 percent, one vote shy of a perfect score.

Low-Scorers—Ninety-five Representatives—92 Democrats and 3 Republicans—received NAB scores of zero. Nineteen Representatives—16 Democrats and three Republicans—voted for the NAB position only once, scoring 17 percent.

Americans for Constitutional Action

The ACA was formed in 1958 at the request of a group of conservative Senators to elect more "constitutional conservatives" to Congress. The chairman of the board of trustees is Adm. Ben Moreell (USN-Ret.). Other board members include Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers (USA-Ret.); ex-Gov. Charles Edison (D N.J.), a former Secretary of the Navy (1939-40); Edgar N. Eisenhower, brother of the former President; Patrick J. Frawley Jr., president of Eversharp Inc.; Allan B. Kline, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; William Loeb, publisher of *The Manchester Union Leader* (N.H.); former Sen. Edwin L. Mechem (R N.M. 1962-65); and former Republican Representatives Bruce Alger (Tex. 1955-65), Ralph F. Beermann (Neb. 1961-65), August E. Johansen (Mich. 1955-65) and John R. Pillion (N.Y. 1963-65).

ACA ratings are in terms of a "Consistency Index," which indicates by percentage the Member's support for the ACA's position on selected votes. The ACA "Consistency Index" is "FOR safeguarding the God-given rights of the individual, and promoting sound economic growth by strengthening constitutional government;

AGAINST 'group morality,' a socialized economy and centralization of government power."

ACA STUDY FINDINGS

Senate

High-Scorers—One Senator, Republican Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), voted for the ACA position 100 percent of the time. Three Republican Senators were one vote shy of an ACA perfect score, receiving 96 percent. They were Williams (Del.), Hickenlooper (Iowa) and Curtis (Neb.).

Low-Scorers—Six Democrats never voted for the ACA position and scored zero. They were Inouye (Hawaii), Kennedy (Mass.), Hart (Mich.), Mondale (Minn.), McCarthy (Minn.) (absent for all 25 votes) and Harris (Okla.). Two Democrats—Muskie (Maine) and McGee (Wyo.)—scored five percent.

House

High-Scorers—Twenty-one Representatives—18 Republicans and four Southern Democrats—received ratings of 100 percent from ACA. The Republicans were: Edwards (Ala.), Buchanan (Ala.), Burke (Fla.), Hansen (Idaho), Derwinski (Ill.), Reid (Ill.), Bray (Ind.), Gross (Iowa), Hall (Mo.), King (N.Y.), Clancy (Ohio), Devine (Ohio), Bow (Ohio), Ashbrook (Ohio), Watkins (Pa.), Goodling (Pa.), Quillen (Tenn.), and Schadeberg (Wis.). The Democrats were: Haley (Fla.), Rarick (La.), Satterfield (Va.), and Tuck (Va.). Eight Representatives—seven Republicans and one Democrat—voted the ACA position all but once, receiving 96 percent.

Low-Scorers—Thirty-eight Democrats and no Republicans received scores of zero, never having voted the ACA position. Sixteen Democrats scored 4 percent.

PRESIDENTIAL REPORT

(Continued from p. 3192)

Oct. 30—Statement congratulating members of the U.S. Olympic Team at Mexico City.

Nov. 2—Remarks at ceremony honoring the Apollo 7 Astronauts and former NASA Administrator James E. Webb.

Nov. 3—Remarks at a Democratic Party rally for Vice President Humphrey in Houston, Texas.

Nov. 3—Remarks on broadcast sponsored by the Democratic Victory Committee.

Nov. 6—Telegram to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Nov. 6—Executive Order 11433, creating an emergency board to investigate certain Railway Labor Disputes.

Nov. 8—Statement upon authorizing contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross for aid to victims of the Nigerian Civil War.

Nov. 8—Statement upon issuing Executive Order 11434 on Administration of the Foreign Service Personnel Systems.

Nov. 8—Executive Order 11434, relating to the Foreign Service Personnel Systems of the United States.

Nov. 8—Memorandum to Director of the Bureau of the Budget delegating authority under the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (PL 90-577).

Nov. 11—Veterans Day statement.

Nov. 13—Statement announcing approval of national multi-agency oil and hazardous materials plan to combat oil spills.

Nov. 13—Memorandum to heads of departments and agencies on reduction of seasonal variation in construction activity.

Nov. 14—Remarks at ceremony commemorating 20th anniversary of the National Heart Institute.

Nov. 15—Proclamation 3881, of Thanksgiving Day, to be Nov. 28, 1968.

Nov. 18—Remarks at birthday party for former Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.).

Nov. 19—Remarks at Medal of Honor Ceremony for Capt. James A. Taylor, Chaplain Angelo J. Liteky, Spec. 5 Dwight H. Johnson, Sgt. Sammy L. Davis, and Spec. 4 Gary G. Wetzel.

Nov. 19—Remarks at dinner of the National Urban League.

Nov. 20—Remarks after meeting with Vice President-elect Spiro T. Agnew in the President's office.

ROGER H. ZION
8TH DISTRICT, INDIANA

1221 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: (202) 225-4636

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dec. 12, 1968

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
ROADS
FLOOD CONTROL
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY PROGRAMS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Mr. John C. Mason - President
National Associated Businessmen, Inc.
1000 Connecticut Ave. Building
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Mason:

This is in reference to your request for copies of articles from news media in my district regarding the Watchdog of the Treasury awards. I am enclosing some clippings, and a copy of my latest newsletter, The Roger Zion Report. The latter was mailed to 142,000 homes in my district, which includes 13 southern Indiana counties.

Again, many thanks to you and the NAB for this fine award, and be assured that I will continue to make fiscal responsibility the basis for my voting in the 91st Congress.

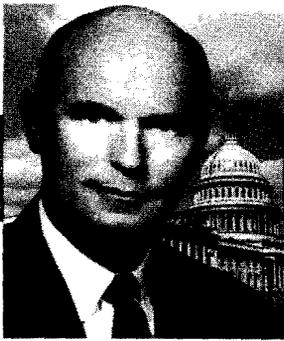
With every good wish, I remain

Sincerely yours



Roger H. Zion
Member of Congress
8th District of Indiana

j



The ROBERT KENNEDY FOR Report



★ (NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE)



To Indiana's 8th District

(Reprinted in the Congressional Record)

The 90th Congress and its record is about to take its place in history. Probably only the passage of time and events will determine the quality of this Congress, the impact of its action, and its contribution to the American society. Probably only time will determine whether the 90th Congress was the shaper of events or whether it, conversely, was shaped by these events.

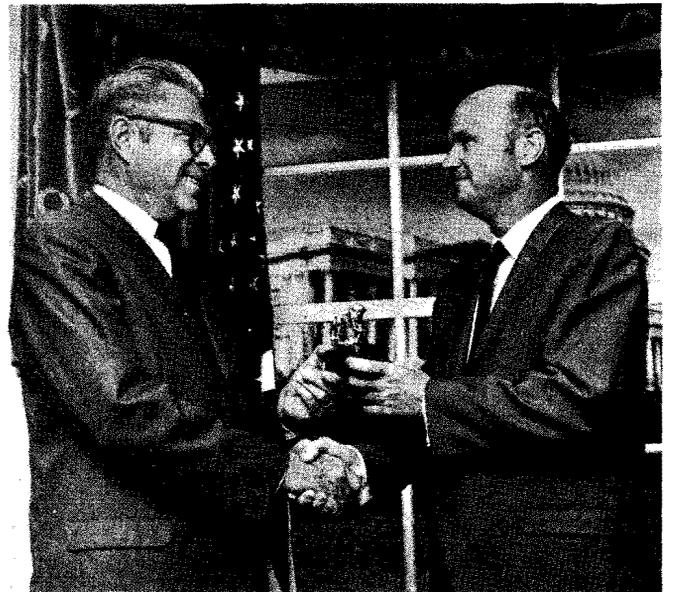
As all Congresses are, the 90th moved with an ear to the electorate and the ever-present approaching election campaign. That campaign has already emerged as one with great surprise and great tragedy. It is an indisputable fact that much of the activity of Congress, especially that centered around the issue of gun control, stemmed from the assassination of two major political leaders, Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy. This issue of gun control produced more mail in most Congressional offices than can be recalled by all except a few very old hats on the Hill. But beyond this extraordinary issue, created by extraordinary events, we might best characterize this Congress as a "braking" Congress. Its make-up of new faces of a more conservative orientation finally announced to the Administration that the honeymoon was over.

In 1964 the President had been elected by landslide proportions. The magnitude of his victory gave him a Congress heavily liberal and amenable to the various Great Society programs that he proposed. The President was denied very little in this two-year period and historians will compare it with the famous "100 days" of the first term of Franklin Roosevelt. Government spending programs multiplied, and along with the rapid escalation of a major land war in Asia, produced serious inflationary trends in the American economy. The cost-of-living index skyrocketed. Taxes at every level of government increased. Great Society programs to attack the many problems of our nation began to falter, often proved unworkable in spite of great cash outlays, and became bogged down in bureaucratic mismanagement.

America watched in frustration and dismay as our military effort in Vietnam seemed to proceed through quicksand. The cost of this war, both in terms of human life and in dollars, mounted at an alarming rate. Voter reaction in the November '66 elections was predictable. A great many of the new young architects of Great Society programs were summarily retired from Congress, to be replaced by new faces of a more conservative complexion, enough change, in fact, to alter the entire power structure in the 90th Congress.

Although the 90th Congress remained heavily Democrat in its majority, the Administration could no longer count on an actual majority for its own programs. It was a "let's take another look" Congress. Many White House specialties, such as Model Cities, The Office of Economic Opportunity, the Foreign Aid budget, and highway beautification were heavily restricted, while other programs envisioned by the President were either denied the light of day or enacted only at great cost and compromise by the President. His demand for a surtax, for example, was only granted after concessions had been obtained for overall budget spending reductions, and was obtained at a lesser level than requested. For the first time in history, the Senate balked

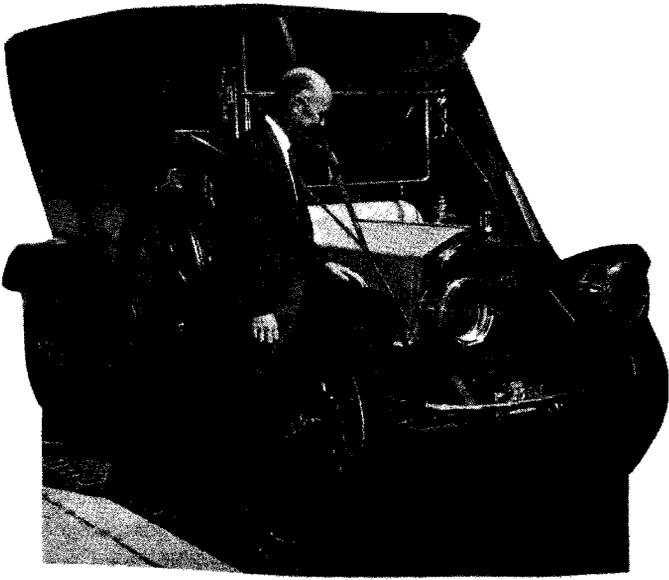
(Continued on page 3)



"WATCHDOG OF THE TREASURY" AWARD

It was a distinct honor for me to receive the "Watchdog of the Treasury" award on October 3 from the National Associated Businessmen, Inc. Above, Mr. John Mason, president of the NAB, presents the "Bulldog" trophy, given to congressmen whose voting record during the two sessions of the 90th Congress emphasized economy in government. The NAB honored 159 Republicans and 30 Democrats with these awards.

Printed with the help of friends who believe in the people's right to know!



AS OLD AS CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

A congressional and election reform law is long overdue. To illustrate this point, Republican congressmen recently posed with an ancient automobile, a Mitchell, made in 1909, which represents the last year for any such major meaningful legislation to update Congress and election laws. I joined with 133 Republican colleagues in an appeal to the Speaker and the majority leadership to bring proposed congressional reform measures up for debate.



LINCOLN HILLS EXHIBIT AT SMITHSONIAN

Mrs. Orville Freeman, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, joins me in admiring the handicraft work of folks in the 8th District. Selected crafts of the Lincoln Hills Arts and Crafts Association are now on exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, where this photo was taken. Among those from the Lincoln Hills area with work in the exhibit are Mrs. Nellie Frakes, Mrs. Mary Conen, Mrs. Anna Speedy, Brother Zachary, Harry L. Huebschmann, Otis Dixon, Jerome Richards and Elmer Kustner. Mrs. Freeman presided at the ceremony which officially opened the displays.

"PRINTED WITH THE HELP OF FRIENDS WHO BELIEVE IN THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KNOW"

September 1, 1968

Hon. Roger H. Zion
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Roger:

As this session of the 90th Congress comes to an end I thought you and your constituents would appreciate having a report on the activities of the Legislative Communications Service. This program of communications has received many favorable comments throughout the district and all appreciate your efforts to "keep in touch" with the taxpayers back home.

Dick Keerl, district treasurer for this service, reports a total of \$7,344.42 has been contributed during the past 18 months. To carry out your pledge to maintain better communications between your congressional office and the people back home, the following has been expended:

Publication of regular newsletter \$3,574.24; filming and taping of regular television and radio reports sent to all stations in the district \$490.52; travel in the district on week end visits and during congressional recess \$2,295.41; miscellaneous items of expense \$393.39; amount unexpended \$590.86.

It has been a distinct pleasure to serve as volunteer chairman of this effort which is supported by constituents who believe in the people's right to know. Certainly we need more, rather than less, of this type of citizen effort.

Sincerely yours,

William A. Koch
Santa Claus, Indiana
Chairman, Legislative Communications
Service



VISIT TO A SMALL RAILROAD

During a round of visits with constituents in Dubols County recently I was introduced to the Ferdinand Railroad, which is 6.9 miles long, and operates on a daily basis between eight DMI (Dolly Madison Industries) plants in Dubols County. Shown above beside a DMI locomotive are Ossie Souders, (left) plant manager of the Dimension Plant of DMI in Ferdinand, and (right) Dick Moore, vice president of DMI's furniture division in Huntingburg. The railroad, which came on hard times, was purchased several years ago by the rapidly growing DMI organization. DMI is one of dozens of plants I was able to visit on week end trips back to southern Indiana during the past two years.

(Continued from page 1)
The 90th Congress

at giving approval to a Supreme Court chief justice nominee. In a surprising action an increase in the debt ceiling was denied.

The Republican minority of both houses, its batteries charged with fresh new leadership, advanced many alternatives to Administration proposals. Some of these were in the fields of housing, law enforcement, education, welfare and poverty spending and called for a Congressional reassertion of its responsibility to review the progress of our military commitment in Vietnam. Thus it was a constructive minority in the best tradition of the "loyal opposition". Republicans did not act with the intent of obstructing good programs simply because they were Democrat-sponsored. Instead, the minority moved to improve upon programs, changing the emphasis to include the private sector of the economy as opposed to reliance on Federal direction from Washington.

The 91st Congress will convene in January. Its make-up is uncertain, although the winds of dissent are still blowing with gale force in our land. President Johnson will leave the White House as the new Congress convenes. New leadership by a new chief Executive will point different directions. If the President has a friendly Congress America can make rapid strides in meeting its most critical problems. It will be an exciting time, a challenging time. I sincerely hope that I am a part of the history that will be made.

Sincerely,



Member of Congress
1221 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

FOREIGN AID TOTALS \$171 BILLION

The total cost of foreign aid to the U.S. from 1946 through 1968 was tabbed at \$171,235,000,000 by the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations.

LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONNAIRES

Approximately 42,000 responses were received in my Washington office to two questionnaires issued to constituents, during the first and second sessions of the 90th Congress.



VISITORS IN WASHINGTON

September visitors to my Washington office were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Givens and sons Eric and Tom, shown with me on the steps of the U. S. Capitol Building. The Givens family were among the hundreds of 8th District constituents who called at my office during sight-seeing activities in the nation's capital during the 90th Congress.

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS VISIT

Thirteen classes of graduating seniors from 8th District High Schools made my Washington office a stop on their senior class trip during the two sessions of the 90th Congress.

REPUBLICAN GOALS

A listing of the goals for the 91st Congress by the Republican Policy Committee was announced recently. These include: Fiscal reform, Block grants and revenue sharing, congressional reform, revise military draft system, revised welfare programs, clean air and water legislation, improve veterans benefits, farm policies to bring fairer prices to farmers, improved social security, reform foreign aid program, creation of a new Hoover Commission, encourage private industry job-training programs through Human Investment Act.

INTERN PROGRAM

Twenty college students, all residents of the 8th District, served as summer interns in my Washington office during the 90th Congress. Each served for a period of four to six weeks, becoming exposed to life on Capitol Hill and a look at the law-making process firsthand. I have been most proud of this program.

FROM EVANSVILLE:

*Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Hempfling
Helen Hempfling
Carol Hempfling
Martha Hempfling
Betty Hempfling
The Herb Henze Family
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Herndon and Family
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Kincaid
Mr. and Mrs. Connie Garnett, Jr.
Mrs. Eloise J. Wilson
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Smith and Family
Gretchen Smith
Will Smith*

*Dee Dee Smith
Charles and Becky Griffith
Mrs. Glenn O. Galloway
Mr. and Mrs. M. Gerbig
Sharon Gerbig
Paula Miller
Portia Miller
Philip Miller
Peter Miller
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Vaughan
Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Krietza
Mike Krietza
Andy Krietza
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Chrisman*

FROM NEWBURGH:

*Mr. and Mrs. James Crosby
Diane Crosby
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Norris*

FROM ELBERFELD:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mill

FROM SANDBORN:

*Dr. and Mrs. George Rompf
Bobby and Jimmy Rompf*

FROM JASPER:

Charles A. Seger

FROM MT. VERNON:

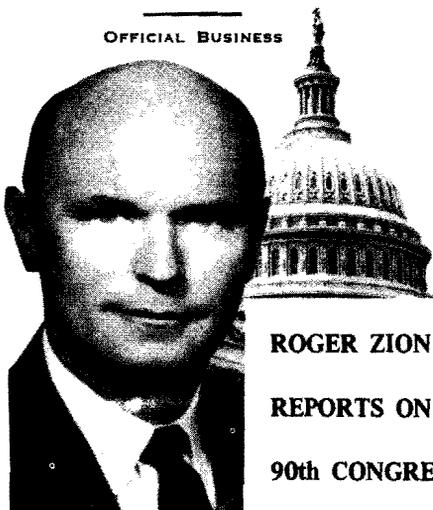
Charles Givens Family

ZION REPORT CARD — KEY VOTES ON ISSUES IN 90TH CONGRESS

Truth in Lending	FOR	Drug abuse act, to curb flow of LSD, other hallucinatory drugs	FOR
Bar trade to Reds under Export-Import Bank	FOR	Foreign Aid	AGAINST
Remove gold cover backing of U.S. currency	AGAINST	Expand vocational education	FOR
Travel tax on overseas travel	AGAINST	Deny federal aid to college students involved in riots	FOR
Increase GI and Veteran benefits	FOR	Increase social security benefits	FOR
10% Surtax on all income	AGAINST	Strengthen U. S. defenses	FOR
Omnibus Anti-crime bill	FOR	Higher Education act	FOR
Clean meat act	FOR		
Increase rent supplement, multi-million federal housing	AGAINST		

**Congress of the United States
House of Representatives**

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



ROGER ZION
REPORTS ON THE
90th CONGRESS

Roger Zion
M.C.

**POSTAL PATRON—LOCAL
8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

INDIANA

**SPECIAL
ANALYSIS**

THE POLLUTION PROBLEM

By J. M. Stepp and H. H. Macaulay



**AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE
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